Plagiarism

People may consider that copying and pasting information from different sources and excluding the authors is appropriate. However, there are many aspects to consider before using information that is not yours

Definition

• According to the Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary (http://www.m-w.com), to plagiarize means:
• “transitive senses : **to steal and pass off (the ideas or words of another) as one's own** :”

• **Did You Know?**
The word plagiarism comes from the Latin plagiarius meaning "kidnapper"

Why is plagiarism important?
Who really cares?

- Plagiarism is theft of intellectual property.

- Plagiarism is cheating.

-Plagiarism may result in receiving an ‘F’ or zero for the assignment.

• Possibly the most important reason to not plagiarize is that it robs you of the educational experiences involved in research, thinking, and writing.

• One of the main purposes of higher education is to learn to do research, to help expand thought processes, to improve writing skills, and to learn to prepare presentations.

• Taking credit for someone else’s work hurts YOU most of all.

Paraphrasing

You may have been told that if you put something into your own words, you need not cite. This is incorrect, the material is still someone else’s idea and requires acknowledgement.

Paraphrasing is more than simply rewording the original material!

• It must be almost entirely in your own words. You must use new synonyms and new phrases. Only technical terms should be repeated.
• Any exact words that are retained should have quotation marks around them.
• The sentence structure should be yours, not the same as in the source.
• Do not add ideas, interpretations, explanations, or assessments

Introducción al contenido

APA has been broadly discussed as a fundamental part in academic writing. APA stands for American Psychological Association and is a common formatting style for essays and papers in the social sciences.

Why to use APA?

• Allows others to access your sources
• Helps you stay organized
• Establishes credibility
• Prevents plagiarism

Setting up your paper

• One-inch margins
• Line spacing (1.5)
• Title page – centered text placed in top half of page
• Page number in header (right justified)
• Title of essay in header (left justified, all capital letters)

Use in-text citations when. . .

Quoting
Paraphrasing
Summarizing

Necesary information

Last name
Year
Page number

APA Rules

Quotes longer than 40 words should be indented 5 spaces.
When summarizing, do not give a page number (only use last name and publication year).

Reference Page

Author
Publication information

Other information
Title

Writing Introductory Paragraaphs (Review)

Many people feel that the introductory paragraph of an essay, (also known as the Introduction), is the most important paragraph of all. Certainly, it lets the reader know what to expect in terms of tone, style, purpose and theme. It's your essay's first impression—and you only get to make a first impression once!

For your introduction, think of the word: H.I.T.

• H = Hook (the opening sentence that attracts the reader's attention)
• I = Information (general information that leads the reader to your focus)
• T = Thesis Statement (a sentence that contains the main idea or central theme of the whole essay).

Hook

• There are many ways to attract a reader's attention, so allow yourself to be creative. You may find yourself coming back and re-writing the "hook" sentence of your essay after you've finished the essay as you think of more ideas.

Possible options to write a hook

1. Begin with a sentence that asks the reader to question him or herself.
2. Begin with a quote from a famous person or text.
3. Begin with an interesting fact or statistic
4. Begin with a contradiction that shocks the readers or sets them up for a surprise.
5. Begin with a general statement of opinion that leaves the reader questioning your point of view.
6. Begin with a very brief anecdote or story that contains the theme of your essay.
7. Begin with a personal revelation.

Background information

• There are things that the reader needs to know about your topic (but doesn't) in order to "get" your thesis statement.
• The background information is the bridge that connects your hook with your thesis statement.

Background information

• Provide necessary background information
• It is important to know what your reader knows and

doesn’t know about your topic.
• Provide information your reader needs to know.
• Be careful do not provide excessive and irrelevant information.

Thesis Statement

It is the nucleous of the essay. It is the most important sentence in the essay. (Main idea)
It is called statement because it is a claim, NOT a question.

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Persuasive Writing

In persuasive writing, a writer takes a position FOR or AGAINST an issue and writes to convince the reader to BELIEVE or DO something.

What is your experience in writing to persuade people?

• Have you ever tried to convince someone to act a certain way or do something?
•
• What techniques did you use?
• What kind of argument did you make?

Persuasive Writing

• In advertisements to get the reader to buy a product.
• In newspapers, magazines, essays and other texts to get the reader to accept a point of view.
• In speeches, petitions, and political cartoons to convince readers to believe a certain political viewpoint.
• On blogs, webpages, and social media sites to convince the reader to subscribe to or follow the author.

Determine your purpose.

1. Decide on your purpose: What will you convince the readers to believe or to do?
2. Pre-write to discover your purpose.
3. Your purpose determines your statement.

Remember your audience

• Your topic will determine who your intended audience is.

• Keep this audience in mind as you write. (You don’t have to address them by name.)
• Present your arguments in a way that will impress this audience.

Opening paragraph: capture attention.

• Start with a hook!
• The first sentence in your essay should capture the attention of your reader.
• Your attention-getter must relate to the topic in some way.
• Ways to capture attention: Startling situation or statistic, Intriguing question.

Example

• Imagine opening your closet to find something to wear to school, and all you can find are khaki pants and white shirts. Does that sound like a nightmare? Well, for many public school students in America, it is a reality!

Do not begin with...

• I am going to tell you about...
• Once upon a time...
• This is an essay about...
• The assignment says I have to write about...
• My first main idea is...

Remember: thesis Statement

It is the nucleous of the essay. It is the most important sentence in the essay. (Main idea)
It is called statement because it is a claim, NOT a question.

What is a narrative essay?

A narrative essay tells a story. In fact, narrative is another word for story. You will learn how to organize and write a narrative essay.

Even though the narrative essay has the same basic form as most other academic essays, it allows the writer to be a little more creative than academic essays usually do.

Narratives can tell long stories or just a few minutes’ worth of excitement. While the narrative essay has a particular structure, narrative ideas are often used in different writing tasks, such as argument or compare-contrast.

Matching exercise.

1. Hook

2. Background

3. Thesis Sentence

4. Situation

5. Rising Action

6. Climax

7. Conclusion

Can I write a narrative essay in first person? (Using the word I)

• The answer to this question is YES. This is a type of essay that tells a story and if this story includes you, then you are free to use the pronoun I.